

5.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

MOFFAT,

AND ITS

MINERAL WATERS.

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FOR THE YEAR

OBSERVATIONS

ON

MOFFAT,

AND ITS

MINERAL WATERS.

THE village of Moffat is situated on a rising ground, at the head of a plain or valley, extending more than twenty miles along the banks of the Annan: it is encompassed on the east, north, and west, by hills of different heights. The principal, and indeed the only street is very spacious: there are two inns, and some very good lodging houses, which are let to invalids who resort to this place during the summer. The church is a handsome building surrounded by trees, which produce a good effect. Indeed, the view of this village is by no means unpicturesque. The annexed view is taken from the Dumfries road, at the distance of about a mile from Moffat. The number of inhabitants is something more than a thousand. Lord Hopeton has a house here, in which he occasionally resides.

MOFFAT has been long celebrated for its mineral waters, and on this account, numbers of invalids from Edinburgh, Glasgow,

MOFFAT WATERS.

Dumfries, and various parts of Scotland, resort to it every year; and though in winter a residence here would be very dull and dreary, in summer the village is all life and bustle. The two inns accommodate a considerable number, and there are several private lodging houses in which families can be accommodated.

Climate.

THE climate of Moffat is said to be remarkably healthy, and the air so extremely pure, as to occasion sneezing and other marks of superoxygenation in persons not accustomed to it, particularly if they have lived for some time in a large town or confined situation: its effects are particularly exhilarating and bracing, as I have myself experienced; and though the showers of rain are frequent and sometimes heavy, as might be expected in a mountainous country, yet a moist or foggy atmosphere is seldom seen. Every opening of the clouds discovers a sky of a beautiful azure, which, in a clear day, assumes a distinctness and brightness that might vie with an Italian sky. These circumstances, with exercise, contribute perhaps as much as the waters to restore the exhausted and debilitated constitution.

Sulphurated Water.

THE mineral waters are of two kinds, sulphureous and chalybeate; the first has long been distinguished by the name of the Moffat Well, and is situated about a mile and half from the village. A good carriage road has been made to it, and there is a room and stables for the accommodation of the company while drinking the water.

THE

THE spring oozes out of a rock, at the distance of two or three yards only from a little rivulet: a few yards above it is a bog, from whence it probably derives its sulphureous impregnation. The well is covered over with a stone building, inclosing a pump: on one of the stones of this building is the following inscription:

Æque pauperibus prodest

Locupletibus æque.

And on a stone about three yards distant from the building, the following:

Infirmo capiti fluit utilis,

utilis alvo.

THE water has a strong smell resembling bilge water, or the scourings of a foul gun, like the sulphureous waters of Harrogate, though not quite so strong. It has a slight saline taste, and sparkles considerably when first taken from the spring, particularly when poured out of one glass into another. The sides of the well are lined with a whitish crust, and when the water has been suffered to stand for some days without pumping, it becomes covered with a white film; both these, when dried, burn with a blueish flame and suffocating smell, which indicate their being sulphur.

ON the ninth of October, when the temperature of the air was 54°, and that of the adjoining brook 48°, the temperature of the spaw was 50°.

THE

SULPHUREOUS WATER.

THE next day, when the temperature of the air was 60°, that of the spaw was 49°.

THE following experiments were made on the water taken from this well, with the view of ascertaining the nature of its contents.

1. Characters written on paper with *acetite of lead*, were rendered visible on being immersed in the water. The colour was at first brown, and on remaining longer, quite black.
2. A solution of acetite of lead in distilled water, dropped into the water, caused a copious brown precipitate.
3. Tincture of galls produced no change.
4. Lime-water produced a very slight turbidness.
5. Tincture of turnsole produced scarcely any sensible redness.
6. Acid of sugar produced no change.
7. Muriat of barytes produced no effect.
8. Nitrat of silver caused a white cloudy appearance, with a copious precipitate.
9. When the water had been boiled for a few minutes, it was not changed by any of these precipitants, except the nitrat of silver.

FROM the first and second of these experiments, it appears that the water is impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen gas; the third shows that it contains no iron; the fourth and fifth indicate but a small quantity of carbonic acid. From the sixth,

SULPHUREOUS WATER.

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it appears to contain no lime, and from the seventh no sulphuric acid. The eighth, however, discovers the muriatic acid, which we shall afterwards find is combined with soda.

10. By means of the pneumatic apparatus, which I described in a treatise, I published some years since, on the Crescent water at Harrogate, nineteen cubic inches of permanently elastic fluid were procured from a wine gallon of the Moffat water, of which four were azotic gas, five carbonic acid gas, and ten sulphurated hydrogen gas.

11. A wine gallon of this water was evaporated very slowly to dryness, and 36 grains of *muriat of soda* (common salt) were obtained, some of the crystals of which were very distinct.

HENCE it may be concluded, that a wine gallon of the sulphureous water at Moffat contains,

Of muriat of soda	- - - - -	36	grains.
Sulphurated hydrogen gas	- - - - -	10	} cubic inches.
Azotic gas	- - - - -	4	
Carbonic acid gas	- - - - -	5	

THIS water will not keep, for though closely corked up in bottles, in the course of two or three days it is found to have lost the whole of its sulphureous smell; it should therefore be used as soon after it is taken from the well as possible.

THE

Hartfell
Water.

THE next water which I examined, was the Hartfell spaw, which springs from the base of a high * mountain of that name, and is nearly five miles distant from Moffat. It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn, the sides of which are entirely laid bare to the very top, and form a very interesting object to the mineralogist, as all the different strata can be distinctly seen. These strata dip towards the bottom of the mountain, and are inclined to the horizon in an angle of about fifteen degrees.

THE lowest stratum is a black soft rock, which easily crumbles to pieces, and consists of clay, with great quantities of sulphuret of iron, and sulphuret of alumin; immediately above this stratum, which is several feet in thickness, lies another, consisting chiefly of argillaceous ironstone; above this, is another stratum of blackish shale, resembling the lowest; and above this, another of argillaceous ironstone of a fine deep red. The ascent up this ravine is very difficult; a small brook tumbles down it, forming some pretty cascades; and very near the foot of the linn is the mineral water, which seems to originate from water filtering through and dissolving the sulphats of iron and alumin of the rock, and in consequence of this, it is, contrary to most mineral waters, strongest after rains. The whole brook deposits an ochre, or oxid of iron, which colours the rocky channel to a considerable distance. Among the rocks above the spring, I found

* The summit of Hartfell, according to the measurement of Dr. Walker, is 3,000 feet above the village of Moffat, or 3,300 feet above the level of the sea.

some

some beautiful specimens of *alumen plumosum*, and a few green crystals of sulphat of iron.

IN these schistous strata, the sulphurets are decomposed by the action of the air, and the contact of water; the sulphur is converted into sulphuric acid, which, combining with the iron and alumine, form the sulphats; these being soluble in water, are washed away, filter among the crevices, and issue in the form of a spring, which is covered with a small building.

SOME shafts have been opened in this glen, probably with the hopes of finding lead or copper; about a quarter of a mile below the well, a shaft of considerable extent has been opened, in which are appearances of copper, though I have not heard that any considerable quantity of metal was found. It is, however, very reasonable to suppose, from the appearances of those hills, that they are rich in metallic veins.

THE latter part of the road from Moffat to the Hartfell Spaw is very bad, and almost impassable even for a foot passenger.

THIS well was discovered in the year 1748, by John Williamson, an eccentric but benevolent character. He believed in the Pythagorean doctrine of the *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the soul into the bodies of different animals; on this account he never tasted animal food for the last forty years of his life; nor would he suffer the smallest insect to be killed if he could prevent it.

Discovered
by John
Williamson.

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HE

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

HE was buried in the old church-yard of Moffat, and by particular request, at as great a distance as possible from any other grave. A monument, in the form of an obelisk, was placed over his grave, by his friend and patron Sir George Maxwell; from the different sides of which I copied the following inscriptions:

On the West Side.

Sacred
To the Memory
of
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
who died
M.DCC.LXIX.

East Side.

Protector
of
All the Animal
Creation.

North Side.

The Discoverer
of
Hartfell Spaw.
M.DCC.XLVIII.

South

EXPERIMENTS ON THE HARTFELL WATER.

11

South Side.

His Life

was spent in

relieving

The Distressed.

Erected by his friends. M.DCC.LXXV.

THE water is perfectly clear when taken from the well, but gradually deposits, even though sealed up, a little oxid of iron, in the form of a fine impalpable sediment. It has a strong astringent taste like ink.

THE following is the result of the experiments which I made with it.

1. Tincture of galls dropped into it, produced a colour nearly as black as ink, and this colour was as deep when the experiment was made after the water had been boiled, as it was before, which shows that the iron is not suspended by the carbonic, but by a fixed acid.
2. Muriat of barytes produced a white cloud, and a copious sediment.
3. Acid of fugar produced no change.
4. Acetite of lead produced a flight turbidness, with a white precipitate.
5. Tincture of turnsole was rendered a little red.
6. Lime water produced a flight turbidness, with some precipitate of alumin.

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7. By

7. By means of the machine, only five cubic inches of gas were expelled from a wine gallon of the water, which was chiefly azotic gas.
8. A wine gallon of the Hartfell water was made to boil gently; it soon became turbid, and deposited a brown powder, after which it was perfectly clear. The powder was collected by filtration, and found to weigh fifteen grains; it was of a yellowish colour, but changed to a beautiful red on exposure to a considerable heat. It was found to be oxid of iron.

THE clear liquor was evaporated very gently to dryness, and the saline matter procured in this manner weighed 96 grains.

THIS was found to consist of sulphat of iron (sal martis,) and sulphat of alumin (alum.) In order to discover the respective quantities of each of these salts, the whole was dissolved in water, and the iron precipitated by tincture of galls. When this was separated, a solution of salt of tartar (carbonate of pot-ash) was added, which precipitated the alumin in a carbonated state, and from the quantity of carbonat of alumin, it was easy to calculate the sulphat of alumin, which I found to be twelve grains; the quantity of sulphat of iron must therefore be 84 grains.

THIS water tastes much stronger after it has stood for two or three days, even in an open vessel, though it is in fact weaker, because it has lost part of its iron by standing. The sulphuric acid

acid losing part of its iron, its taste becomes more sensible, and the water approaches nearer to a solution of sal martis.

FROM the preceding experiments, it appears that a wine gallon of the Hartfell water contains,

Of sulphat of iron - - - 84 grains.

Sulphat of alumin - - - 12 ditto.

Azotic gas - - - - - 5 cubic inches.

Together with 15 grains of oxid of iron, with which the sulphuric acid seems to be supersaturated, and which it gradually deposits on exposure to the air, and almost immediately when boiled.

As the principal mineralizers of this water are the sulphats of iron and alumin, it is evident that, if well corked, it will keep for months, and perhaps years, unimpaired in its qualities; hence it may be carried to a distance better than most mineral waters, and its good effects need not be confined to Scotland, or even to Britain. When Dr. JOHNSTONE had the care of it, he sent it to many towns in England, and to the West Indies; but it is now in hands that render it of little benefit to the public. As it keeps so well it is not necessary to drink it on the spot, which would be very inconvenient, but it may be procured in Moffat in a fresh state. It very much resembles the water of the Horley Green Spaw near Halifax, of which I published an analysis in 1790, only the Horley Green water is considerably stronger.

WHILE

New Chaly-
beate.

WHILE rambling about Moffat I observed a spring near the farther Annan bridge, at the end of the town, beyond the manse, on the Dumfries road, which appeared to be a chalybeate. On tasting it, I found it strongly resembled the chalybeates at High Harrogate; I therefore made some experiments with it, of which the following are the results:

1. Tincture of galls produced a beautiful purple colour, but not after the water had been boiled.
2. Lime water produced a flight cloud.
3. Muriat of barytes caused no change.
4. Acid of sugar produced no effect.
5. Tincture of turnsole caused a flight redness.
6. Acetite of lead produced no effect.

THESE experiments convinced me of its resemblance to the Harrogate chalybeates, in which the iron is suspended by carbonic acid, as is evidently the case here.

I NEXT expelled the gas by means of the machine, which amounted to 17 cubic inches, of which 13 were carbonic acid gas, and 3 azotic gas.

A WINE gallon of the water was next made to boil gently for a quarter of an hour, during which time it deposited a quantity of yellow sediment, which, being collected by filtration, weighed two grains, and was evidently oxid of iron. The clear liquor

liquor which remained after filtration, was not affected by any of the above tests.

HENCE a wine gallon of this water contains,

Of oxid of iron	- - - -	2 grains
Carbonic acid gas	- -	13 cubic inches.
Azotic gas	- - - -	3 ditto.

THE quantities of iron and carbonic acid, which are the only substances of any consequence, are very nearly equal to those in the chalybeates of Harrogate. From this circumstance it cannot be doubted, that if this well were properly inclosed, which I was promised should be done, it would be a valuable addition to Moffat. It would agree with many constitutions in which the Hartfell water is improper, on account of its too great astringency and tonic power; and its vicinity to Moffat is a great advantage, as it can be drank on the spot by those who resort to this watering place.

HAVING finished what observations I had to make on the chemical properties of the mineral waters in the neighbourhood of Moffat, I shall beg leave to lay before my readers an account of their medicinal virtues, which was communicated to be by Dr. JOHNSTONE, a judicious practitioner, who has resided at Moffat more than thirty years, and who is consequently well qualified to give information on this head.

“THE

Medicinal
Properties of
the Moffat
Waters.

“THE water, which has been used as a medicine for the greatest length of time, is what is generally called the *Moffat well*, or *sulphur water*, which has been a place of resort for invalids for more than 150 years, and will continue to be so, not only from its medicinal-powers, but also from the very dry, healthy, and romantic situation of Moffat. We have different traditions respecting its discovery, which are of little consequence, but I have reason to believe that it was first ordered to be cleared out by a lady of the name of WHITEFORD, who married a gentleman in this neighbourhood, and who had been cured of some complaint by this water after having ineffectually tried others. The first notice of it in print that I know of, was by MATTHEW MAC KAIE of Edinburgh, who gave a chemical and medicinal account of it in 1659, and mentions its having been discovered some years before. Mr. MILLIGAN, a surgeon here about fifty years ago, gave an account of it, which may be seen in the Edinburgh Medical Essays.

“ITS effects have been long noticed in scrophulous, and herpetic or scorbutic cases. In scrophula, its good effects are very observable, either when the glands or the bones are affected. If used in an early stage, before humour is formed in the glands, it most commonly discusses the swelling; and if the humour be formed, it promotes suppuration; so that taken in the stage in which the constitution is not much affected, it seldom fails to make a cure. When the bones are affected the cure is more obstinate, though its effect in promoting the exfoliation of carious bones seems considerable. I have seen some instances

instances of whole bones being cast off piece by piece. We have had many instances of white swellings of the knee being cured, if taken before the bones were much corroded or enlarged, and even afterwards, attended with great exfoliations. I saw one instance lately in this neighbourhood, where a number of pieces of bone were cast off, and though the joint remains stiff, the man is able to follow a laborious employment.

“IN most kinds of what is generally called *feurvy*, whether in the form of herpetic eruptions, or cutaneous ulcers, or periodical erysipelatous eruptions, pimples in the face, or inflammations of the eyes, the salutary effects of this water have long been experienced. Since the time of its discovery it has been so noted for the cure of these diseases, as to deter others, labouring under other complaints in which it might have been equally beneficial, from visiting Moffat, because they dreaded the stigma generally affixed to persons resorting to this place. But this prejudice has long been got the better of, and these kind of patients now make only a small portion of our visitants.

“It has been successfully used in rheumatic cases, even where the limbs are stiffened and contracted. I have seen several instances of gentlemen from the East and West Indies, with liver complaints, who have attributed their cure to the use of it: it acts very powerfully as a diuretic, by which quality it clears the ureters, forces off gravel, and even substances of considerable size from the bladder. I have some in my possession nearly the size

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of

of a field bean, which were forced down the urethra. It is not long since its use in bilious complaints began to be known. These complaints are sometimes constitutional, but are most commonly the result of intemperance, or a sedentary life: the common symptoms are colics, vomitings, want of appetite, indigestion, costiveness, flatulency, and heart-burn. When properly administered, this water not only alleviates but frequently removes these symptoms. It is equally efficacious where there is a deficiency in any of the natural secretions, and in some cases where the constitution is greatly reduced, either from an original fault or lingering illness. We must, however, except consumptive complaints, in which the symptoms seem generally to be aggravated during a residence here.

“THE water is so gentle in its operation, that the most delicate may use it with great safety and benefit.

“I FEAR I shall scarcely be credited, when I assert as a fact, that a man drank in one morning sixteen Scots pints of it, without any other inconvenience than a little giddiness. I have known persons for months together drink from five to eight bottles of it every morning: indeed it is very common among the lower class to drink from three to six bottles, and I do not recollect that any have materially suffered by it. The quantity usually prescribed, is from one to three bottles drank in the morning at the well.

“BESIDES

"BESIDES the benefit derived from drinking, the bath has its share of merit. In many cases I have seen the warm bath highly useful; the mineral seems to be absorbed, it being a fact well known, that not only the clothes, but the breath of those who bathe, have the sulphureous odour of the water. It should be used as a warm bath in all cases where there are ulcers or eruptions of any kind, whether scrophulous or scorbutic; and in cases of chronic rheumatism and paralysis. Every house has conveniences for bathing on very reasonable terms.

"THE Hartfell water is a very powerful chalybeate, and requires particular attention, as well as judgment in taking it up: it often happens, that for many months together it cannot be got in perfection, being only good after rain, and best of all when heavy rains have succeeded dry weather. Owing to these and other particular circumstances, this water has never obtained that celebrity to which it is justly entitled. Immediately after it was discovered, Dr. HORSEBURGH made some experiments with it, and published a few cases in which it had been used with success. His paper is inserted in the first volume of the Edinburgh Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary.

"As it is a very powerful tonic, we should expect that it would be useful in diseases of weakness. I have likewise known many instances of its particular good effects in coughs proceeding from phlegm, spitting of blood, and sweatings: in stomach complaints, attended with head-achs, giddiness, heart-burn, vomiting, indi-
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gestion,

gestion, flatulency, and habitual costiveness; in gouty complaints affecting the stomach and bowels; in obstructions and diseases peculiar to the female sex. It has likewise been used externally with great advantage in tetters eruptions, and old obstinate ulcers.

“As the water is very powerful it is generally drank in small quantities, seldom exceeding an English pint a-day, though in some cases I have prescribed twice that quantity. A few years ago a gentleman from England, afflicted with very bad stomach complaints, after trying a variety of mineral waters without advantage, came to make trial of the Hartfell spaw, and for six weeks drank a Scotch pint of it daily, which completely cured him. As this is much more than the quantity that patients can generally bear, it should be observed, that he had been in the habit for years before of drinking mineral waters freely.

“WITH respect to the new chalybeate, on which you made some experiments, I can as yet say little; but from its nature, it must be a very valuable acquisition to Moffat, and will, I think, answer in some cases where the other waters will not.”

THERE are many pleasant rides about Moffat, and some scenes in the neighbourhood by no means destitute of beauty and sublimity, which are frequently visited by the company; among these may be mentioned *Belle Craig*, situated at a short distance from.



Engraved by Wm. Green.

Drawn by W.H. Wallis.

Belle Cray.

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from the Carlisle road, a romantic and sequestered spot, which will scarcely fail to repay the trouble of a visit.

LEAVING Moffat early one fine morning, we took the Carlisle road, and at the distance of about a mile and half from the village, passed Dumcrief, the property of Dr. CURRIE of Liverpool, delightfully situated and furrounded by extensive plantations. The river Moffat runs through the midst of the grounds, and a branch of it being separated to turn a mill, insulates the garden. Proceeding along the Carlisle road, about a mile and half beyond Dumcrief, we observed the conflux of three rivers, the Moffat, the Annan, and the Avon. These united streams take the name of Annan, though before their junction the Annan was the least of the three. As we proceeded, the extensive valley, flat, and even like a lake, furrounded by hills, with the beautiful river meandering through it, attracted our attention. Indeed, the most superficial observer must be convinced that this valley has formerly been covered with water, which having gradually worn down the natural dam or boundary at its lower part, has subsided and retired to its present course. This natural dam is very visible from a small bridge in the road, a little beyond the third milestone: the mound has evidently the appearance of having been worn away in the middle, and forms a scene by no means unpicturesque.

ABOUT two hundred yards beyond the third milestone we left the high road, and ascended a kind of path on the right, which

which conducted us over a hill to the entrance of a glen skirted with wood. Through this wood we descended by a path not very distinct, to a little brook, which we crossed, and proceeded along a road by the side of another small brook: at this place the glen begins to contract, and its steep sides are covered with wood to the very top: on walking about a hundred yards, we came to a scene highly picturesque. On our right, a fine rugged rock, crowned with oaks, and whose face was covered with a lichen of a beautiful whiteness, mixed with heath and shrubs, rises perpendicular from the bottom of the glen, and threatens destruction to those who venture near its base. The remainder of the contracted view towards the left, is bounded by a concave precipice, almost covered with wood, there being only a few places where the bare rock overlooks the shrubs and trees. In one place a small but beautiful cascade descends from the top of a rock on the left, to join the brook below.

It is the white rock on the right, that rears its venerable front so high, which is called Belle Craig, and which, I suppose, means bald rock, *beld craig* being the provincial appellation for a bald rock. Some have supposed that the picturesque beauty of this rock acquired it the name of Belle Craig.

WHEN we had passed this beautiful and sequestered scene, the glen contracted very fast, its high perpendicular walls approaching nearer and nearer, till they were only a few feet asunder; here we had another view of the cascade which has been mentioned,

tioned, and which appears to consist of several different parts, its stream being here and there hid from the eye by shrubs. On going a little farther, the valley became so narrow, that there was scarcely room for a foot-path between the perpendicular rock and the brook. It soon afterwards widens a little, and on the left hand is to be seen a little projecting rock, from which water is continually dripping. This little weeping rock, which is a humble miniature resemblance of that at Knareborough in Yorkshire, is by no means destitute of beauty, and the drops form a vivid and beautiful rainbow, if properly viewed when the sun shines. We next descended a few rude steps hewn out of the rock, and soon came to the boundary, where the brook fills up the whole width of the glen. This is generally the *ne plus ultra* of the visitants, it being difficult to proceed farther; but those who do not fear being wet, go up the brook, which has worn a deep channel in the rock, down which it tumbles, forming a very fine cascade.

It was once the intention of some gentlemen fond of picturesque scenery, to have conducted the brook over the top of the rock, nearly opposite to the stone steps just mentioned, which would have had a very fine effect. This romantic little spot bears a great resemblance to Hackfall, near Ripon in Yorkshire.

In the vicinity of Moffat is a very fine cascade, frequently visited by the company, called the Grey Mare's Tail.

Grey Mare's
Tail.

To

CRAIGY-BURN-WOOD.

To see this cascade we went nearly half a mile from Moffat, on the Carlisle road, and then turning to the left, ascended a hill called Craigy hill, which is part of Dr. Currie's estate, and from which we had a fine view of the venerable woods of Dumcrief. Following the road to Selkirk, we crossed a small impetuous brook, with a very rocky channel, called Craigy-burn, and soon entered a fine glen beautifully wooded. This wood, which consists chiefly of hazel and birch, is called Craigy-burn-wood. In the midst of a flat and fertile but narrow vale, the Moffat winds its serpentine course. The other side of the river was formerly wooded, which, no doubt, added much to the beauty of the scenery; but the wood having been cut down, and no attention afterwards paid to it by the owner, this ornament of the country is lost.

WHEN we had passed Craigy-burn-wood, we had a full view of the romantic glen, bounded by lofty hills, frowning like the surly centinels of the legion posted behind them. A ride more romantic than this, on a fine day, can scarcely be imagined. After riding by the side of the Moffat about seven miles, we crossed it, and ascending the hill on the other side, had a full view of the cascade we were in search of. Here the water precipitating itself from rock to rock, dashing, foaming, and thundering from a great height, between two steep hills, falls into a dark pool, from whence it runs with less impetuosity to augment the waters of the Moffat, which it joins a little above the place where we crossed the stream. The water, by its precipitous fall, is broken by the air, so as to appear as white as snow.

THE

LOCH SKEEN.

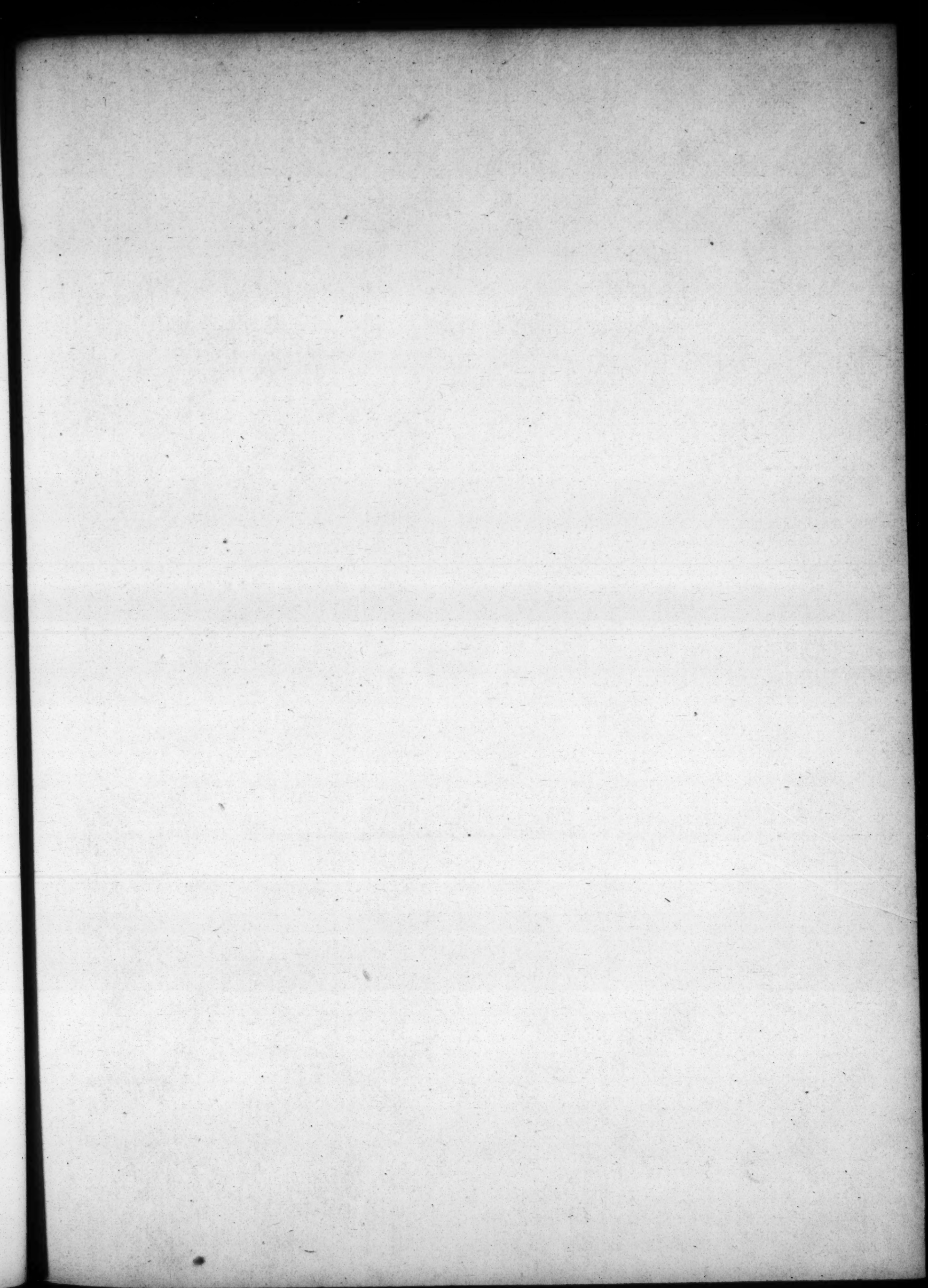
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THE water which forms this cascade runs from a lake on the top of the hill, about three quarters of a mile distant from the highest part of the fall. This lake, which is called Loch-Skeen, is 1,100 yards in length, and about 400 in breadth; there is a little island where eagles bring out their young in great safety, as the water is deep, and there is no boat on the lake. The water of this lake abounds with very fine trout.

LOCK SKERN.

The water which forms this cascade runs from a lake on the top of the hill, about three quarters of a mile distant from the highest part of the fall. This lake, which is called Lock-Skern, is 120 yards in length, and about 200 in breadth; there is a little island where eagles bring out their young in great safety, as the water is deep, and there is no boat on the lake. The water of this lake abounds with very fine trout.

Printed by John H. Smith, Great Trenchard, Lincoln, Jan 1850.



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